

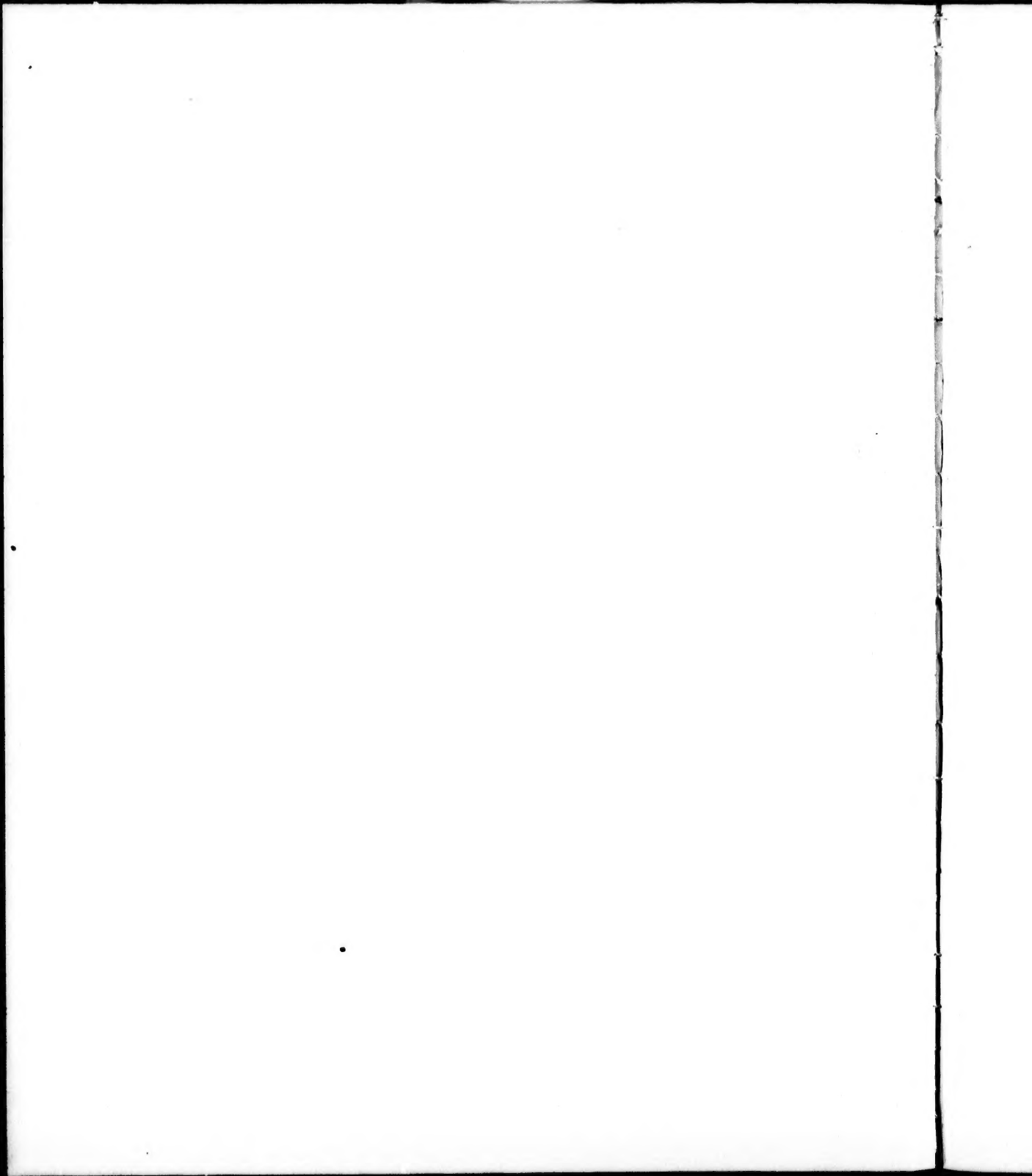
AN  
Encouragement  
TO  
COLONIES.

By  
Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER,  
KNIGHT.

*Alter erit tum Tiphis, & altera quæ vehat Argo  
delectos Heroas——*

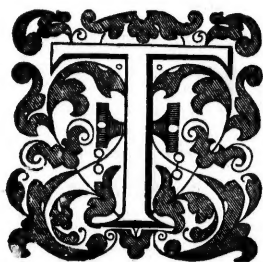


LONDON  
Printed by William Stansby.  
1624.





TO THE MOST  
EXCELLENT  
PRINCE.



*Hough you have graced  
the Labours of some (as  
much admired for your  
courtesie as they for their  
indiscretion) who might  
haue beene condemned for  
presuming to importune  
you for their Patron; yet  
it would seem a prophanation of greatnesse  
to place your name vpon the Frontispice of  
euery vulgar Paper, but as no Worke hath  
more need of your countenance, then the En-  
couraging of Colonies; So it would appeare  
to me (I know not suspecting my own partiali-  
tie, whither seduced by Desire, or warranted by  
Reason) that there is no ground whereupon your  
coun-*

## THE EPISTLE

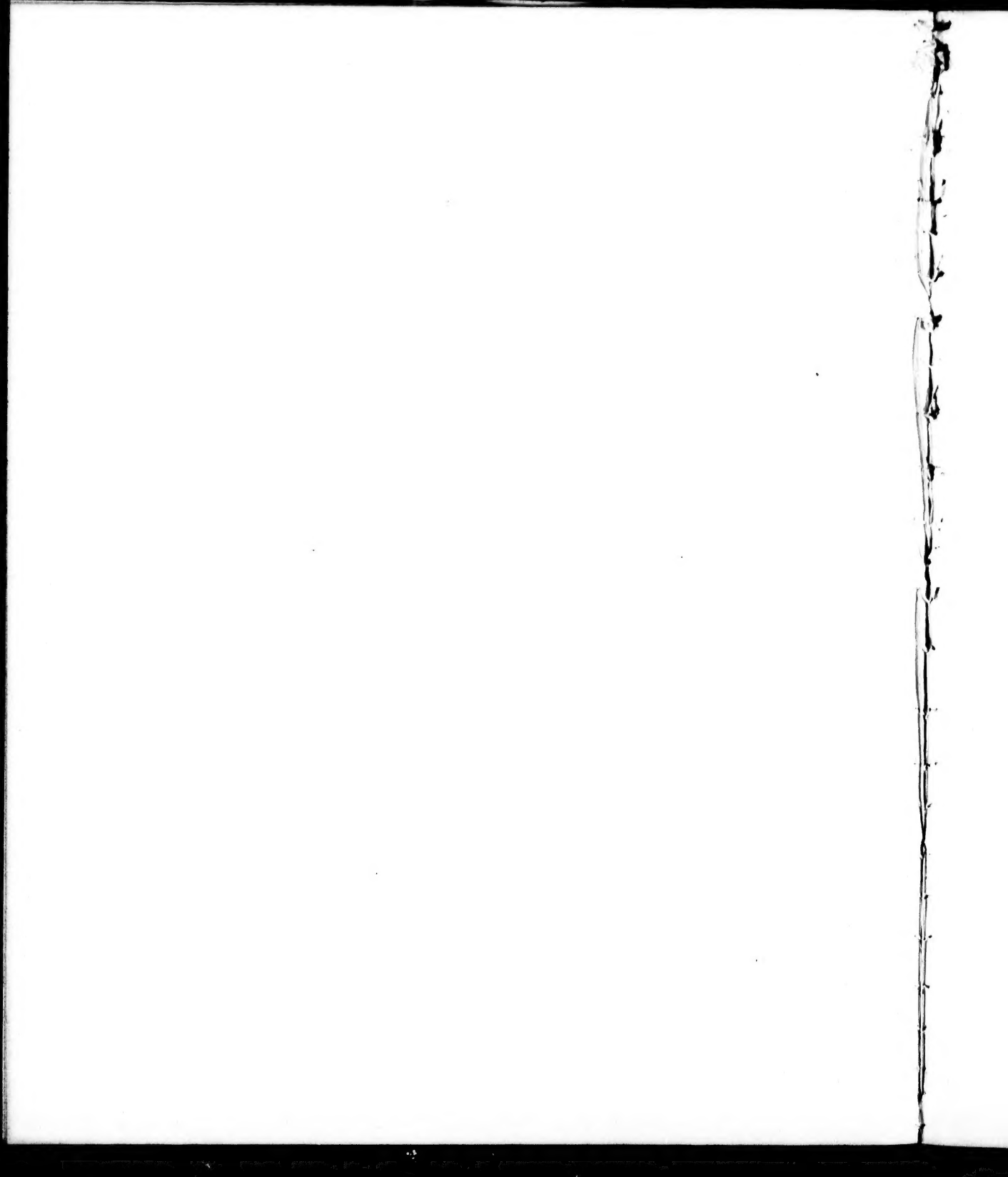
*countenance may shine with a more publike applause. This is the way (making the Gospell of Iesus Christ knowne in vnknowne parts) by supplying the necessities of many, with a lawfull increase of necessary commerce, to procure glorie vnto God, honour to your selfe, and benefit to the World; By this meanes, you that are borne to rule Nations, may bee the beginner of Nations, enlarging this Monarchie without bloud, and making a Conquest without wronging of others, whereof in regard of your youth any good beginning in this (like your vertue vpon which it doth depend) boding a speedie Progresse Time in your own time, doth promise a great perfection. The glory of greatness (that it may haue a harmonie with goodnesse) consisting more in raysing then in ruining of others, it is a furre better course to purchase fame by the Plantation of a new World, nor as many Princes haue done by the desolation of this. And since your Royall Father during whose happie raigne, these seeds of Scepters haue beene first from hence sowne in America, by his gracious fauour furre aboue any merit of mine, hath emboldened mee the meanest of many thousands of his subiects to attempt so great an Enterprize, as to lay the foundation of a Worke that may so much import the good of that ancient*  
*King-*

# DEDICATORIE.

*Kingdome, where so many of your Ancestors were buried, and where your selues were borne. I haue both by reading what doth rest vpon Record, and by conferring with sundry that haue beene imbarked in such a businesse, beene curious to remarke the managing thereof, that the experience of times past might with the lesse danger at the charges of others, improue them that are to practize at this present. And the fruits of my Labours I doe humbly offer heere vnto your Highnesse, hoping by the commendable endeouours, therein remembred (though it selfe be but a triuiall Treatise, not worthy your sight) to conciliate your good opinion towards them that are to aduenture in this kind. Amongst whom (if euer my fortunes haue any conformitie with my mind) I purpose to contribute as much as my weake abilities can be able to affoord for accomplishing this braue Designe, wherein my greatest Ambition shall be that both this Age and the Posteritie may know how much I desire by some obseruable effect to be remembred for being*

Your Highnesse most humble  
and affectionate Seruant,

W. A.



THE  
M A P P A N D  
DESCRIPTION OF  
NEW-ENGLAND;

*Together with*  
A Discourse of Plantation, and  
COLLONIES:

ALSO

A relation of the nature of the *Climate*,  
and how it agrees with our owne *Country*  
ENGLAND.

How neere it lyes to *New-found-Land, Virginia,*  
*Noua Francia, Canada,* and other Parts of  
the WEST-INDIES.

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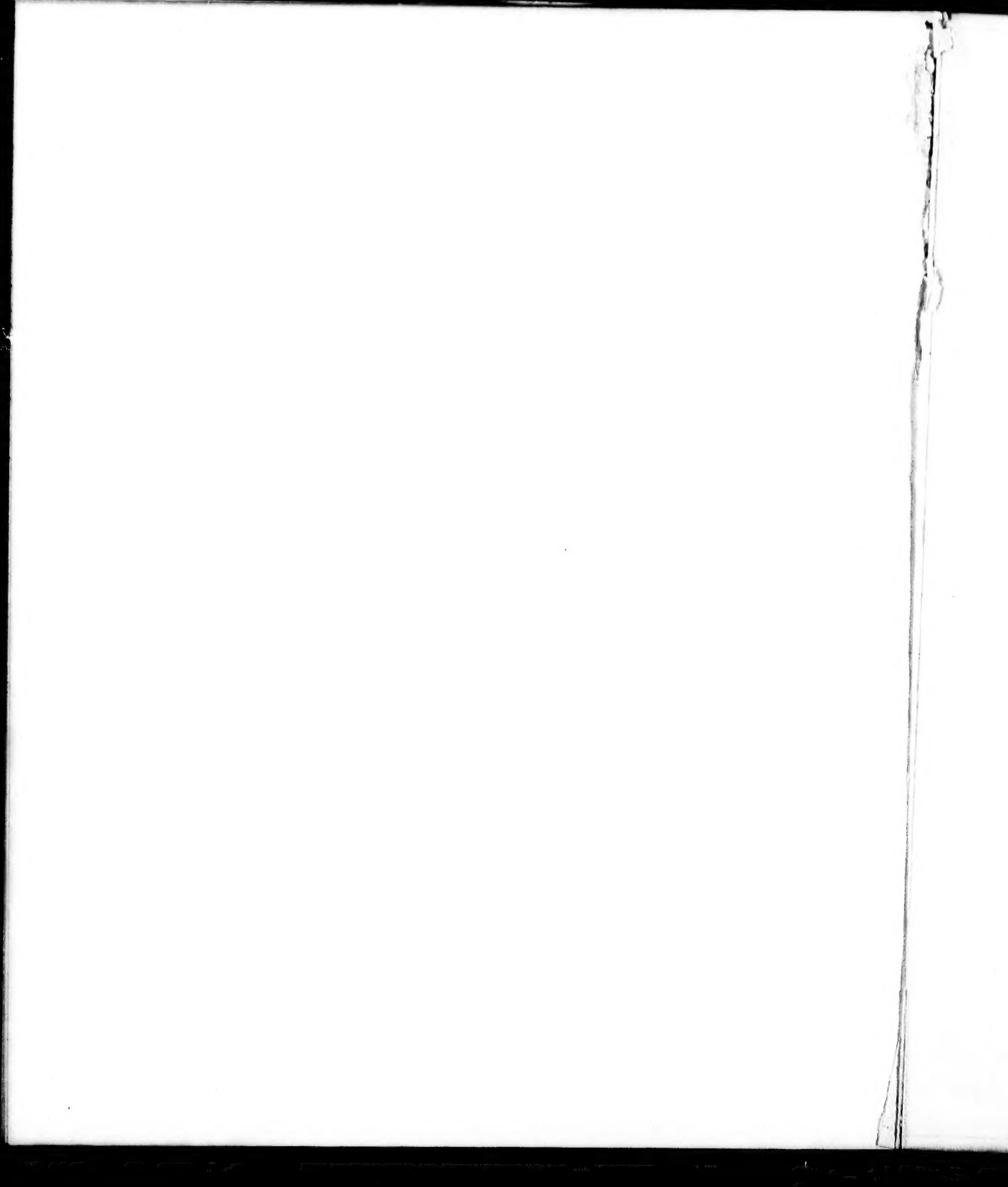
*Written by*

SR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Knight.*

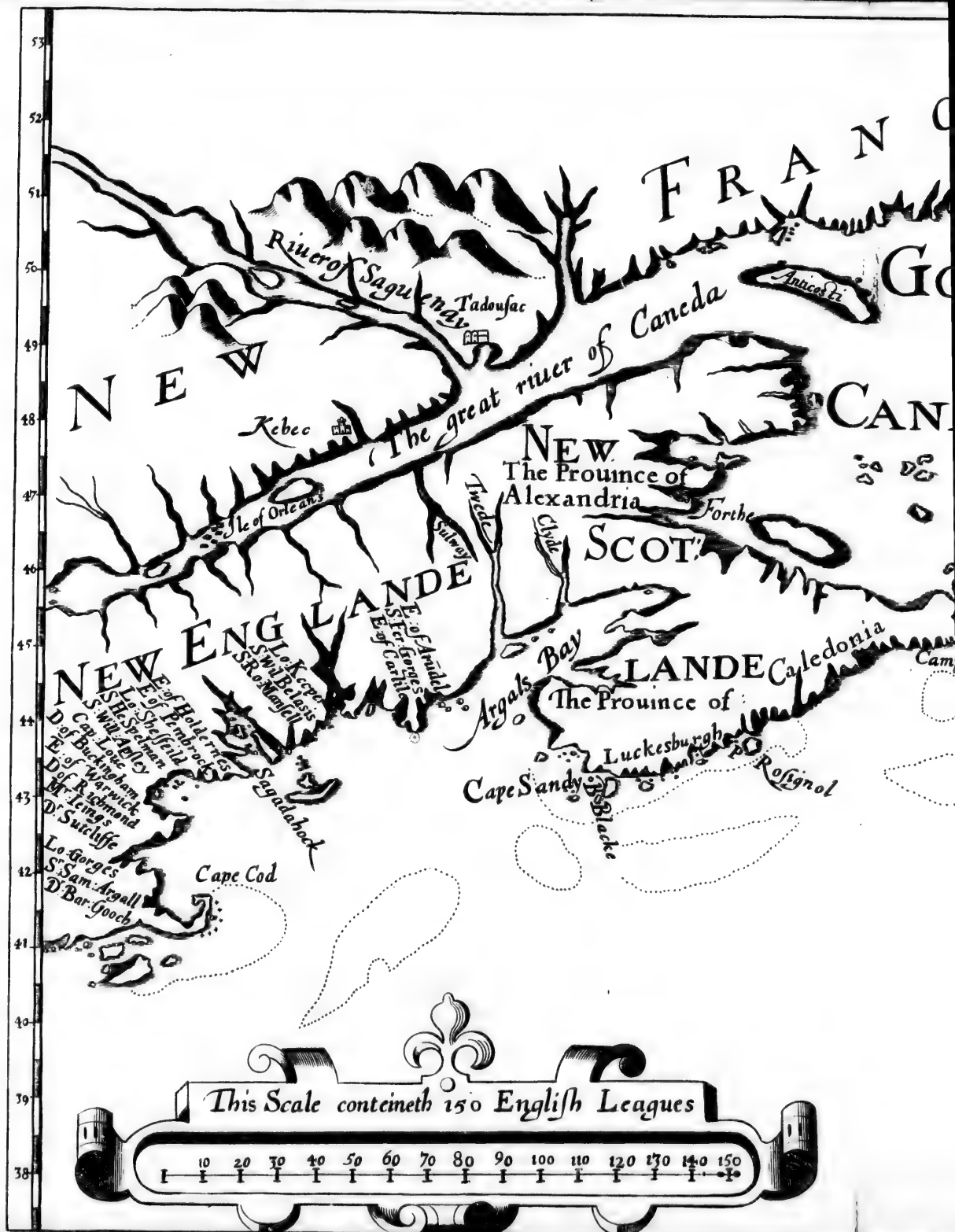
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LONDON,  
Printed for NATHANIEL BUTTER.  
*An. Dom. 1630.*

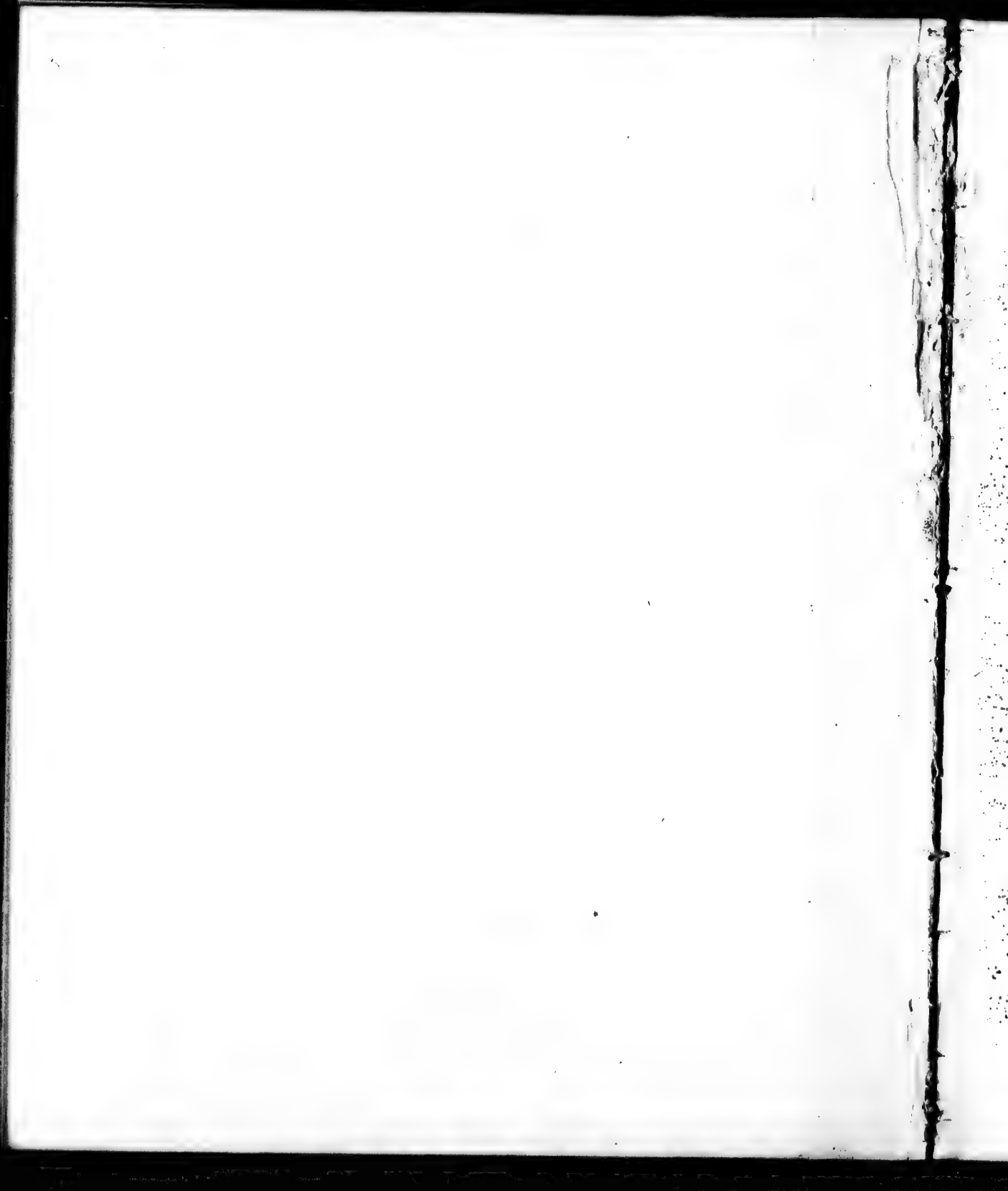














AN  
ENCOVRAGEMENT  
TO COLONIES.



He sending forth of Colonies (seeming a nouelty) is esteem-  
ed now to bee a strange thing, as not onely being aboute the  
courage of common men, but altogether alienated from their  
knowledge, which is no wonder, since that course though  
both ancient, and vsuall, hath beene by the intermission of so  
many ages discontinued, yea was impossible to be prac-  
tised so long as there was no vast ground, howsoever  
men had beene willing, whereupon Plantations might  
haue beene made; yet there is none who will doubt but  
that the world in her infancy, and innocency, was first peo-  
pled after this manner.

The next generations succeeding *Shem* planted in *Asia*,  
*Chams* in *Africke*, and *Iaphets* in *Europe*: *Abraham* and  
*Lot* were Captaines of Colonies, the Land then being as  
free as the Seas are now, since they parted them in euery  
part where they passed, not taking notice of natiues with-  
out

out impediment. That memorable troope of *Iewes* which *Moses* led from *Ægypt* to *Canaan* was a kind of Colonie though miraculouſly conducted by God, who intended thereby to aduance his Church and to deſtroy the rejected *Ethnikes*. *Salmanezer* King of *Aſhur* was remarked for the firſt who did violate the naturall ingenuitie of this commendable kind of policy by too politike an intention; for hauing tranſported the ten Tribes of *Iſrael*, to the end that tranſplanting and diſperſing them, hee might either weaken their ſtrength, or abolish their memorie by incorporating of them with his other Subjects; he to preuent the dangers incident amongſt remote vaſſals did ſend a Colonie to inhabite *Samaria* of a purpoſe thereby to ſecure his late and queſtionable conqueſt.

Who can imagine by this induſtrious courſe of Plantations, what an vnexpected progreſſe from a deſpised beginning hath beene ſuddenly made to the height of greatneſſe! The *Phœnicians* quickly founded *Sidon*, and *Tirus*, ſo much renowned both by ſacred, and humane writers, and a few *Tirians* builded *Carthage*, which had firſt no more ground allowed her than could be compaſſed by the extended dimenſions of a Bulls hide, which for acquiring of the more ground they diuided in as many fundrie parts as was poſſible, yet in end that Town became the Miſtreſſe of *Afrike*, and the riual of *Rome*: and *Rome* it ſelfe that great Ladie of the World, and terrour to all Nations, ambitiouſly clayming for her firſt founders a few ſcandalized fugitiues that fled from the ruines of *Troy*, did riſe from ſmall appearances to that exorbitancy of power, which at this day is remembred with admiration; Though the walls of it at that time were very lowe when the one brother did kill the other for jumping ouer them, either iealouſie already preuayling aboue naturall affection, or elſe vnaduized anger conſtructing that which might haue been caſually or careleſſly done, in a ſiniſtrous ſenſe to the hateful behaiour of infolency or ſcorne; Their number then was not only very ſmall, but they wanted women, with-  
out

out which they could not encrease, nor subsist, till they ravished the daughters of the *Sabins*, by a violent match at first, portending their future rapins, and what a furious off-spring they were likely to engender. And when that haughty Citie beganne to suffer the miseries which she had so long bene accustomed to inflict vpon others, the venerable Citie of *Venice* (keeping for so many ages a spotlesse reputation) was first begunne by a few discouraged persons, who fleeing from the furie of the barbarous Nations that then encroached vpon *Italie*, were distracted with feare and (seeking for their safety) did stumble vpon a commodious dwelling.

The *Græcians* were the first, at least of all the Gentiles, (who joyning learning with armes) did both doe, and write that which was worthie to be remembred; and that small parcel of ground whose greatnesse was then only valued by the vertue of the inhabitants, did plant *Trapizonde* in the East, and many other Cities in *Asia* the lesse, the protecting of whose liberties was the first cause of warre between them and the *Persian* Monarchs; then besides all the adjacent Iles they planted *Siracusa* in *Sicile*, most part of *Italie*, which made it to be called *Græcia maior*, and *Marseills* in *France*. O what a strange alteration! that this part, which did flourish thus, whilst it was possessed by vigorous spirits, who were capable of great enterprises, did so many braue things should now (the seate of base seruile people) become the most abject and contemptible part of all the Territories belonging to the barbarous *Ottomans*, whose insolent Ianiſſaries (as the Pretorian Guards did with their Emperours, and Mamalukes of *Egypt* with their Soldans) presume at this time to dispose of the Regall power, vpbaying the miserable follie of Christians, who dangerously embarqued in intestine warres, though inuited by an encountering occasion, neglect so great, so glorious, and so easie a conquest.

The *Romanes* comming to command a well peopled World, had no vse of Colonies, but only thereby to re-



ward such old deseruing Souldiers as (age and merit pleading an immunitie from any further constrained trauell) had brauely exceeded the ordinary course of time appointed for military seruice, which custome was vsed in *Germanie, France, Spaine, and Brittain*, and likewise that the Townes erected in this sort might serue for Citadels imposed vpon euery conquered Prouince, whereof some doe flourish at this day, and of others nothing doth remaine but the very name onely, their ruines being so ruined, that wee can hardly condescend vpon what solitary part to bestowe the fame of their former being.

I am loth by disputable opinions to dig vp the Tombes of them that more extenuated then the dust are buried in obliuion & will leaue these disregarded reliëts of greatnesse to continue as they are, the scorne of pride, witnessing the power of time. Neither will I after the common custome of the world, ouerualuing things past disalue the present, but considering seriously of that which is lately done in *Ireland*, doe finde a Plantation there inferiour to none that hath bene heretofore. The *Babylonians* hauing conquered the *Israelites* did transplant them as exposed to ruine in a remote Countrey, sending others of their owne Nation (that they might be vtterly extirpated) to inhabite *Saria* in their places. And our King hath onely diuided the most seditious families of the *Irish* by dispersing them in sundry parts within the Countrey, not to extinguish, but to dissipate their power, who now neither haue, nor giue cause of feare. The *Romanes* did build some Townes which they did plant with their owne people by all rigour to curbe the Natiues next adjacent thereunto, And our King hath incorporated some of his best *Brittaines* with the *Irish*, planted in sundry places without power to oppress, but onely to ciuileze them by their example. Thus *Ireland* which heretofore was scarcely discouered, and onely irritated by others, prouing to the *English* as the *Lowecountries* did to *Spaine*, a meanes whereby to waste their men, and their money, is now really conquered, becoming

ming a strength to the State, and a glorie to his Majesties gouernment, who hath in the setling thereof excelled all that was commended in any ancient Colonie.

As all first were encouraged to Plantations by the largesse of the conquests that were proposed vnto them, fearing onely want of people, and not of land, so in after ages when all knowne parts became peopled, they were quickly entangled with the other extremitie, grudging to be bounded within their prospect, and jarring with their neighbours for finall parcels of ground, a strife for limits limiting the liues of many who entring first in controuerfie vpon a point of profit though with the losse of ten times more, valuing their honour by the opinion of others be-hooued to proceed as engaged for the safety of their reputation. Then richesse being acquired by industrie, and glorie by employments, these two did beget auarice, and ambition, which lodging in some subtile heads vpon a politike consideration to vnite intestine diuisions did transferre their spleene to forraine parts, not seeking to rectifie the affections, but to busie them abroad where least harme was feared, and most benefit expected, so that where they had first in a peaceable sort fought for Lands onely wherewith to furnish their necessity, which conueniency, or sufficiency, did easily accommodate, now ayiming at greatnesse the desires of men growne infinite, made them strangers to contentment, and enemies to rest.

Some Nations seeking to exchange for better seates, others to command their neighbours, there was for many ages no speach but of wrongs and reuenges, conquests and reuolts, razings and ruining of States, a continuall reuolution determining the periods of Time by the miseries of mankind, and in regard of the populoufnesse of these ages during the Monarchies of the *Assirians*, *Persians*, *Græcians*, and *Romanes*, the world could not haue subsisted if it had not bene purged of turbulent humours by letting out the bloud of many thousands, so that warre was the vniuersall Chirurgeon of these distempered times: And thereafter

O what monstrous multitudes of people were slaine by huge deluges of barbarous armies that ouerflowed *Italie*, *France* and *Spaine*! and the Christians haue long beene subject to the like calamities wanting a commoditie how they might (not wronging others) in a Christian manner employ the people that were more chargeable then necessary at home, which was the cause of much mischief among themselves, till at that time when *Spaine* was struing with *France* how to part *Italie*, as *Italie* had formerly done with *Carthage* how to part *Spaine*. Then it pleased God hauing pitie of the Christians who for purposes of small importance did prodigally prostitute the liues of them whom hee had purchased with so pretious a ranfome, as it were for diuerting that violent kind of vanitie, to discouer a new world, which it would seeme in all reason should haue transported them with designs of more moment, whereby glory and profit with a guiltlesse labour was to bee attayned with lesse danger whereunto they are as it were inuited, and prouoked with so many eminent aduantages palpably exposed to any cleare judgement that I thinke (this obuious facilitie vilifying that which a further difficulty might the more endeare) the easinesse of the prey hath blunted the appetite.

When *Christopher Columbus* had in vaine propounded this enterprife to diuers Christian Princes, *Isabella* of *Castile* against the opinion of her husband (though so much renowned for wit, yet not reaching this mysterie) did first furnish him for a Voyage, as if it were fatall that that Nation should owe the greatest part of their greatnesse to the female Sexe, And if the *Spaniards* would sincerely, and gratefully haue bestowed the benefits whereby God did allure them to possesse this Land for the planting of it with Christians enclined to ciuilitie, and religion, it had at this day considering the excellency of the soyle, for all the perfections that nature could afford; beene the most singularly accomplished place of the world, but it hath unfortunately fallen out farre otherwise, that the treasures that are drawne

drawne from thence (mynes to blow vp mindes and rockes to ruine faith) doe proue the seed of diffention, the finewes of the warre, and nurserie of all the troubles amongst Christians.

The *Spaniards* that were so happie as to chance first vpon this new World, were of all others (hauing but a vast mountainous Countrey) in regard of their scarcity of people, most vnfit for planting thereof, and could not but soone haue abandoned the same, if they had not so quickly encountred with the rich Mynes of *Mexico*, *New Spaine* and *Peru*, which were once likely to haue beene lost for lacke of wood, till the way was inuented of refining Silver by quicksiluer, which may bee easily done out of any oare that is free from Lead, and (all the *Spaniards* disdayning worke as a seruile thing belowe their abilities) their greatest trouble is the want of workmen: for the Natiues that are extant, furuiuing many vexations, if they become ciuile out of an indulgency to libertie, and ease, whereunto all the *Americans* (liking better of a penurious life thus then to haue plenty with taking paines) are naturally enclined, that they may haue a secure ease warranted by an order, doe betake themselues to Cloisters, so that they haue no meanes to prosecute these workes but by drawing yeerly a great number of *Negroes* from *Angola*, and other parts, which being but an vnnaturall merchandise, are bought at a deare rate, and maintayned with danger, for they once of late, as I haue heard from one that was there at that time designed to murder their Masters, by a plot which should haue beene put in execution vpon a Good-friday, when all being exercised at their deuotion were least apt to apprehend such a wicked course, and it is alwaies feared that to reuenge what of necessitie they must suffer, and to procure their libertie hating most what they feele for the present, and hoping for better by a change, they will joyne with any strong enemy that landing there dare attempt the conquest of that Countrey.

I will not here insist in setting downe the manner how the  
the

the *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of so many rich and pleasant Countries, but doe leaue that to their owne Histories, though I confesse (like wisemen) they are very sparing to report the estate of these parts, and doe barre all strangers from hauing accessse thereunto, wishing to enjoy that which they loue in priuate, and not inconsiderately vinting by the vanitie of praises to procure vnto themselves the vexation that they might suffer by the earnest pursuit of emulating riuals, but as they did brauely begin, and resolutely prosecute their Discoueries in *America*, so hath it iustly recompenced their courage, prouing the ground of all that greatnesse which at this time (not without cause) doth make them (as able, or willing, to conquer others if not both) so much suspected by euery jealous State. And *Henry* the Seuenth the *Salomon* of *England* had his judgement onely condemned for neglecting that good occasion which was first offered vnto him by *Columbus*, yet did he presently seeke to repaire his error by sending forth *Sebastian Chabot* a *Venetian* who did discover the Ile of *Newfound-land*, and this part of the Continent of *America* now intended to bee planted by his Majesties Subjects vnder the name of New *England*, and New *Scotland*, so that the fruits of his happie raigne still growing to a greater perfection and now ripe to bee gathered by this age, as he made way by the marriage of his eldest daughter for vniting these two Nations at home, so did hee the same likewise by this discouerie abroad, but the accomplishment of both was referued for his Majestie now reigning, and no Prince in the world may more easily effectuate such a purpose since his Dominions afford abundance of braue men singularly valued for able bodies and actiue spirits whereof the *English* haue already giuen good prooffe of their sufficiency in forraine Plantations; but before I proceed further in that which doth concerne them I must obserue what the *French* haue done in this kind.

All such aduentrous designes out of ignorance, or enuie (either contemned, or doubtfully censured) are neuer approved,

ued, nor imitated, til they be justified by the succeſſe & then many who had firſt been too diſtruſtfull falling in the other extremitie of an implicate confidence, to redeeme their former neglects, do precipitate themſelues in needleſſe dangers. After that the *Spaniards* were knowne to proſper, and that it was conceived by the Voyage of *Chabot* what a large vaſtneſſe this new Continent was likely to proue, *Francis* the firſt did furniſh forth *Iohn Verrizon* a *Florentine*, who did diſcouer that part of *America* which was firſt (and moſt juſtly) called *New France*, and now *Terra Florida*. And vpon his returne he affirming it to be (as it is indeed for all the excellencies of nature) one of the moſt pleaſant parts of the world, This was the cauſe that after a long delay (during the ſpace of two Princes whole raignes) ſome new Diſcoueries reuiuing the memory of this, in the yeere of God 1562. *Charles* the ninth (hauing a haughty mind, and being ſo rauiſhed with a deſire of glorie, that he was ſometimes tempted by ſiniſtrous ſuggeſtions in ſee-king after it to goe vpon wrong grounds) was quickly enamoured with the eminency of ſuch a ſingular deſigne, wherein hee did employ *Iohn Ribaut*, who comming to *Florida*, was kindly receiued by the Natiues there, and hauing made choice of a place where to build a Fort, after hee had ſtayed a time giuing direction for ſuch things as were neceſſarie to be done, he left forty men therein when hee came away with one Captaine *Albert* to command them, who after that hee had with difficulty beene freed from the danger of famine, and of fire (vnſeaſonably affecting the diſuſed auſteritie of the Ancients) did for a ſmall offence hang one of his companie with his owne hands, ſo loſing both the dignitie of his place, and the hearts of his people at one time, which hee ſhould haue beene extremely ſtudious to preferue, eſteeming them as fellowes of his ſufferings, and coheires of his hopes, at leaſt the qualitie of the offence and neceſſitie of his death ſhould haue beene made ſo cleare, that as importing a common good, all (if not vrging it) ſhould at

least haue condiscended thereunto, but this error of his was acquitted in as rude a manner: for his companie putting him to death did make choice of another Captaine, and despairing of a new supplie though wanting skilfull workmen for such a purpose (necessitie sharpening their wits) they builded a little Barque which they calfatted and made fit for the Seas with the Gummes of trees which they found there in stead of Pitch, and in place of Sayles they furnished her with such linnens as they had vpon their beds, and being thus fet forth (courageously ouercomming a number of admirable difficulties) did return to *France* after a desperate manner.

The dangerlesse returne, and plausible hopes of *Ribaut*, assisted by the serious perswasions of the Admirall, (the received opinion of whole not questioned wisdom was enough to warrant any thing that had his approbation) did moue the *French King* to send out a great number of men with a competent prouision of all things requisite vnder the charge of Monsieur *Laudonier*, who had a prosperous Voyage, and a congratulated arriual at the *French Fort* by the *Sauages* in *Florida*, but immediately thereafter hee was extremely perplexed with the vnexpected mutinies and factious offers of some whom he had carried with him, who had not gone thither intending what they pretended, out of a cleare resolution to inhabite that bounds, but did onely flee from some inconueniencies that had vexed them at home, such men as hating labour they could not industriously serue by their endeauours in a mechanike trade, so were they not capable of generous inspirations that prouoke magnanimitie, but habitually bred to vice were naturally enemies to vertue, which made thirtie of them taking away a Barke that belonged to the Plantation betake themselves to the Seas in hope (continuing as they had been accustomed in naughty courtes) to seize vpon a prize whereby they might incontinent bee made rich; and their designe in some measure had the projected issue, but in place of raising their fortunes (the Lord neuer blessing them

them that abandon such a worthie worke, much lesse with a minde to doe mischiefe) it proued in end a way to worke their confusion, And *Laudoniere* being hap-  
 pie to haue his companie purged of such pestiferous fel-  
 lowes did carrie himselfe brauely as became a commander,  
 aduisedly enquiring concerning the Sauages, what their  
 force was, what relation they had one to another, where  
 they were friends or foes, how their pleasures were placed,  
 and by what accounts they reckoned their gaines or losses,  
 so that hee was alwaies ready as might stand best with the  
 good of his affaires to asist, or oppose, to diuide, or agree  
 any partie, thus by shewing power purchasing authoritie, til  
 he drew the ballance of all businesse to bee swayed where  
 hee would as being Master of the Countrey. Hereupon  
 (the vmbragious aspersions of enuie so darkening reason  
 that it could not discern merite at least out of a depraued  
 opinion with a derogatory censure cancelling all naturall  
 ingenuitie, could not or would not acknowledge what was  
 due thereunto) a report was spread in *France* by some that  
*Laudoniere* liued like a Prince disdayning the condition of  
 a Subject, and the *French* out of a preposterous policie fea-  
 ring what they should haue wished that one of their owne  
 Nation could be too great abroad, they sent backe *Ribaut*  
 with a new commissiō to succeed him in his charge, (sha-  
 king thereby the first foundation of a growing greatnesse)  
 who seeking to steale priuately vpon him to preuent aduer-  
 tisements that hee might take him at vnawares did hardly  
 escape to haue bene sunke at his first entrie.

Immediatly after that *Ribaut* was admitted Gouvernour  
 (*Laudoniere* hauing shewed himselfe as dutifull to obey as  
 he had bene skilfull in commanding) intelligence was gi-  
 uen them that fixe *Spanish* Ships were riding at an anchor  
 not farre from thence, and he ambitiously aspiring to grace  
 his beginning with some great matter, against the aduice of  
 all the rest, with an obstinate resolution would needs goe  
 and pursue them taking the best of the companie with  
 him, and so left the Fort weakley guarded, which made it



to proue an easie prey for the *Spaniards* of whom the most part leauing their Ships (a minde transported with hope not thinking of paine) did march thorow the woods whence no perill was expected, and in a maruellous stormy night, as if the very Heauens (acceffarily culpable) had conspired with the malice of men for the working of mischief. When the *Frenchmen* (too much affecting their owne ease) had neglected their watch, surprizing their Fort did put them all to the sword ; which extreme crueltie of theirs was brauely reuenged by one Captaine *Gorgues* a Gentleman of *Burdeaux*, who out of a generous disposition being sensible of this publike injurie whereby all his Nation was interested, as if it had only in particular imported the ruine of his owne fortunes, went of purpose to this part, and secretly before his comming was knowne contracting a great friendship with the *Sauages* who did hate the austere countenance, and rigorous gouernment of the *Spaniards*, when it came to be compared with the insinuating formes of the *French*, he found the meanes by a stratagem that he vsed to entrap the *Spaniards*, by the death of them all expiating that which they had made his Countreyemen formerly to suffer, yet after the manner of many being more apt to acquire then to preferue (acting greater things when carried with the impetuositie of a present fury then hee could confirme with the constant progresse of a well settled resolution) he made no more vse of his victorie, but returned back to *France*, flattering himself with the hope of a triumphall welcome, in place whereof by some meanes made [at] Court he was proclaimed a Rebelle, as a sacrifice appointed to appease *Spaine*. This was the last thing that the *French* did in *Florida*.

The next forraine aduenture was likewise procured by the Admirall, a worthie man, who would gladly haue diuerted the vindictiue dispositions of his Countrymen from the bloody ciuile warres wherewith they were then entangled, to prosecute some braue enterprise abroad whereby they might not be made guilty, and yet haue glory. The  
man

man that did offer himselfe for Conductor of the Voyage was one *Villegagnon* a Knight of *Malta* who then pretended to be of the reformed religion (as all doe who affect to appeare what they are not indeed) making shew of extraordinary remorse, and zeale, and that hee had a desire to retire himselfe from the vanitie, corruption, and vexation of their parts to some remote place in *America*, where professing himselfe such as he was, he might (free from all kind of impediments) begin a new life, and where he hoped to found such a Colony as should serue for a retreat to all those of the reformed Religion who (weary of the persecutiōs at home) would goe where they might liue with safety, and enjoy the libertie of their conscience, by this meanes hee got a great number to accompany him, amongst whom was *Iohn de Lerie* their Minister, a learned man who wrote a discourse of all that passed in this Voyage, and there were fundry others that came from the Towne of *Geneua*, so that hauing a reasonable number and well provided, hee embarked and sayled towards *Brafile*, making choice of a place fit for a Plantation, where they found (the soile excellent, the Natiues well inclined towards them, and a supplie comming in due time) all things so concurring for their contentment that they might haue begunne a greate worke happie and hopefull for their posteritie, if *Villegagnon* had beene the man that he made them beleue he was, but he apparantly neuer louing them of the Religion in his heart had counterfeited to doe so for a time, onely (angling their affections) by this meanes to draw a supply from them; for as soone as hee was settled in his gouernment, that hee found himselfe strong enough by Catholikes, and others of his friends, that he had with him to doe (as hee thought) what he would, straight remouing the maske that hypocrisie had put vpon him, he discharged all exercise of the reformed religion which no man with more seruency had professed then himselfe, commanding all to conformance themselves to the orders that he had set downe, but (in place of feare which he purposed to giue, receiuing but contempt)

this base kind of carriage did quite ouerthrowe his authoritie, and they making a partie amongst themselves did remoue with their Minister *Iohn de Lerie*, which diuision of their Colonie in two was the cause that neither could subsist, so that *Villagagnon* abandoning that Countrey, all after many seuerall designes returned vnto *France*, hauing found no impediment to so good a purpose but the peruersenesse of such mindes as they had carried with them.

*Monfieur De Larauerdier* a very worthie Gentleman did of late enterprife the like course in the same bounds, and was crossed in the same manner by the difference of Religion (disputations quickning them to contrauert who will not be conuerted) that distracted his companie with seuerall opinions, yet at this time a long continuance making that lesse strange amongst the *French* then it was wont to be, the Gentleman did command with such judgement, and discretion, that what euer priuate dislike was, it neuer bursted forth in any open insurrection. And for the space of foure or fise yeeres being befriended by the Natiues, though continually opposed both by the *Spaniards*, and by the *Portugals*, yet he alwaies preuayled, liuing (as himselfe told me) with more contentment then euer he had done in his time either before or since; hee could neuer discerne any Winter there by the effects, seeing no stormy weather at all, and finding a continuall greennesse to beautifie the fields, which did affoord such abundance, and variety of all things necessary for the maintaynance, that they were neuer in any danger of famine, but in end finding no more people comming from *France*, and fearing that time should weare away them that were with him; then being flattered with the loue of his native soyle, longing to see his friends, and tempted by the hope of a present gaine, which as he imagined might the better enable him for some such purpose in an other part, he capitulated with the *Spaniards* to surrender the place hauing assurāce giuen him for a great summe of money which should haue beene deliuered in  
*Spaine,*

*Spaine*, but comming to receiue the same (it being more easie to pay debt by reuenging a pretended injurie then with money which some would rather keepe then their Faith) he was cast in prifon, where hee remayned long, till at last he was deliuered by the mediation of our Kings Ambaffadour, and came here where I spake with him of purpose to giue his Majestie thanks. I heare that for the present he is now at *Rochell* (with a hope to repaire his error) ready to embarque for some such like enterprife. This is all that the *Frenchmen* haue done in the South parts of *America*, and now I will make mention of their proceedings in these parts that are next vnto vs.

*Francis* the first of *France*, a braue Prince, and naturally giuen to great things, after the Voyage made by *Iohn Verrizan* (*Chabot* hauing discovered the Continent for *Henry* the seuenth) did send forth *Iames Quartier* one of *Saint Malo*, who by two feuerall Voyages did discover the Riuer of *Cannada*, and by his relation doth commend it exceedingly as being fertile in variety of Fishes, and bordered with many pleasant meadows, and statly woods, hauing in fundry parts abundance of Vines growing wilde, chiefly in one Ile which he hath called by the name of the Ile of *Orleans*. This man neuer made any Plantation at all, but onely discovered and traffiqued with the Sauages, neither was there any further done by *Roberwall*, who did liue one Winter at *Cape Breton*.

The Marqueffe *De la Roche* by a Commisfion from *Henry* the fourth, intending a Voyage for *Cannada*, happened by the way vpon the Ile of *Sablon* (which is now comprehended with the Patent of *New Scotland*) and there (trusting to the strength of the place where there are no Sauages at all) landed some of his men till hee should haue found a conuenient place within the maine Land fit for habitation, promising then to returne for them; but it was his fortune by reason of contrary winds neuer to finde the maine Land, being blowne backe to *France* without seeing of them, where he was in the time of the ciuile

warres

warres (such is the vncertainty of worldly things producing vnexpected effects) taken prisoner by the Duke of *Merceur*, and shortly after died, so that his people whom hee had left at *Sablon* furnished but for a short time had quickly spent their prouisions, and tooke for their maintaynance onely such things as the place it selfe did without labour freely affoord, which hath a race of *Kowes* (as is thought) first transported thither by the *Portugals* that haue long continued there, and sundry roots fit to be eaten, with abundance of *Fishes*, *Fowle* and *Venison*. And (hauing no meanes to liue but by sport) as for their apparell they clothed themselues with the skinnnes of such creatures as they could kill by Land, or Sea, so that liuing there for the space of twelue yeeres when they were presented to *Henry* the fourth who had hired a *Fisberman* to bring them home, as I haue heard from them that did see them at first before the King, they were in very good health, and looked as well, as if they had liued all that time in *France*: But hauing beene abused by the *Fisberman* who (cunningly concealing that he had beene directed by the King) did bargaine with them to haue all their skinnnes for transporting them home, which were of great value, some of them being of black *Foxes*, which were sold at fiftie pounds sterling a piece, and aboue, for the recouerie thereof they intended a proceffe against him before the Court of Parliament at *Paris*, wherein by the equitie of their cause, or by the compafsion of the Iudges, they preuayled, gayning by that meanes a stocke wherewith to trafique in these parts againe.

*Monfieur De Montes* procuring a Patent from *Henry* the fourth of *Cannada* from the 40. degree Eastward comprehending all the bounds that is now both within *New England* and *New Scotland* (after that Queene *Elizabeth* had formerly giuen one thereof as belonging to this Crowne by *Chabots* Discouerie) did set forth with a hundred persons fitted for a Plantation, carried in two ships of small burthen, which parting from *France* on feuerall dayes did appoint

appoint their meeting at the Port of *Campseau*, but the ship wherein Monsieur *De Montes* had placed himselfe going first, and fearing the huge Mountaines of Ice that dissolving from the farre Northerne parts come alongst the coast of *Newfound-land* during the Spring time, did take her course more to the South, and arriued at Port *De Muton* a Bay now in the fore-land of *New Scotland*, from whence one of the Natiues of the Countrey (either out of courtesie, or to gayne a reward) leauing his Wife and Children (as a pledge, or else to be nourished with them) went to *Campseau*, and within a weeke brought them newes from their other Ship that had arriued there, which comming to them, and Monsieur *Champlein* who had gone in a shallop to discouer the coast being returned, they sayled together Westwards to Cape *Sable*, and from thence Northwards to Bay Saint *Maries*, where towards the South side thereof they found good meadowes and arable ground fit to be planted vpon, and towards the North a mountainous and minerall bounds, hauing discovered one veine of metall that did hold Siluer, and two of Iron stone: After this, hauing seene Port *Royall*, they went to the Riuer called by them *Sante Croix*, but more fit now to bee called *Tweed*, because it doth diuide *New England* and *New Scotland*, bounding the one of them vpon the East, and the other vpon the West side thereof, here they made choice of an Ile that is within the middle of the same where to winter, building houses sufficient to lodge their number; There, besides other sorts of wood, they had store of Cedar trees, and found the ground very fertile as it did proue afterwards, bringing forth that which they did sow with an extraordinary encrease, yet during the Winter time when they could not conueniently goe to the maine Land, they found it a very incommodious dwelling, specially for want of fresh Springs; And the soyle being of it selfe humid, and obnoxious to waters, they had not beene so industrious as to cast a ditch wherewith to drie the ground whereupon their houses stood, and in end finding that a little Ile was

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but a kind of large prifon, they refolved to returne vnto Port *Royall*, whereof I will giue a particular Defcription, becaufe it was the place of their refidence, as I intend it to be for the chiefe Colonie of the *Scottish* Nation, grounding that which I am to deliuer vpon fuch Difcourfes as the *Frenchmen* haue written, and vpon that which I haue heard reported by fundry others who haue feene the fame.

The entry in Port *Royall* is from the South fide of a great Bay, which doth make the South part of *New Scotland* almoft an Ile, and hath the paffage at firft fo narrow, with a current fo violent, that Ships can hardly enter if they take not the Tide right, and may eafily be commanded by any Ordnance that is planted on either fide, where there are parts fit for that purpofe; As foone as they are within the Bay, it doth enlarge it felfe to the bredth of feuen or eight miles, and doth continue fo as if it were fquare for the like bounds in length; There are within the fame two Iles eue-ry one of them extending it felfe about three miles in circuit, and both are well garnifhed with trees, and graffe; Diuers Riues and Brookes doe fall within this large bofome on euery fide, of which the chiefe is one that doth come from the South, being difcouered to be aboue fortie miles portatiue, and it hath all alongft on euery fide for the bounds of a mile, or halfe a mile at leaft, very faire meadowes which are fubject to bee ouerflowed at high tides, and there is Land fit to be laboured lying betweene them and the woods, which doe compaffe all about with very faire trees of fundry forts, as Oakes, Afh, Playnes, Maple, Beech, Birch, Cyprefse, Pine and Firre; The great Riuer doth abound exceedingly in Salmon and Smelts during their feafon, and euery little Brooke in Trouts. One Lake within this Bay hath yeerely a great quantitie of Herrings, which by reafon of a ftriēt way which they paffe are eafie to be taken, and all the yeere ouer they neuer want fhell-fifh, fuch as Lobfters, Crabs, Cockles and Muffels. The chiefe beafts that inhabite the Woods there, are Ellans, Hart, Hind, and fallow Deere, with ftore of other wilde beafts,

beasts, such as Wolues, Beares, Foxes, and Otters, but the most vifull of all is the Beauer, both for his flesh that is esteemed to be very delicate for eating, and for the skinne that is of good value; as for wild foule, there is great varietie and store, of Partridges, Plouers, Woodcockes, Larkes, Wild Geefe, Wild Duckes, Heron and Crane, with many other sorts peculiar to that part of the World, and not knowne here.

Vpon the East side of this Port the *French* did entrench themselves, building such houses as might serue to accomodate their number, and a little from thence *Monsieur Champlain* did cut a walke through the Woods, where they delighted to repaire in Summer to shroud themselves from the heate, and the rather that they had a sweet Melodie which was made by the varietie of voyces, of singing Birds which without any affectation did affoord them naturall Musicke.

Some fixe miles further vp that side of the Riuer, they built a Barne, and laboured ground for Wheat, ouer against which they made a Water-mill vpon a Riuer, that doth fall in on the West side, the Damme of it beeing there where the Herrings haunt most, and they did likewise try some ground neere by for Wheate, whereas their owne Writers make mention, they reaped aboue fortie for one, but what they did was rather trying the nature of the soile to satisfie their curiositie then to haue a quantitie fit for their maintenance, which they trusted to bee sent vnto them by two Merchants from the *Rochell*, and were that way well furnished so long as they kepted their skinnes to giue them in exchange (but the Merchants either by some priuate conueyances) or by the comming in of some *Flemmings* to traffique, being disappointed by the Planters as soone as they missed their present Commoditie did likewise frustrate them of the prouisions that they expected. Whereupon *Monsieur de Montes* betaking himselfe to trade for Furres, *Monsieur Poutrincourt* resolved to prosecute the Plantation at that place, and sent for his Son



*Biencourt* to *France*, to bargain with some that would send them a supply, such as was requisite for establishing of that Colony.

The first that embraced his Propositions were the Iesuites who as they haue ordinarily good wits which made them the rather capable of so aduantageous a proiect, so they were the more animated thereunto (by vpbrayding the laziness of our Clergie) to shew with what seruencie they trauell to propagate the Gospell in doing whereof (whither it be ambition or deuotion that prouokes them sparing no paines) they haue trauelled both to the East and West *Indies*, and to that admired Kingdome of *China*; their Societie in *France* preuayling with all that had any inclination either to religion, or to vertue did easily gather a voluntary contribution for the furthering of so commendable a purpose, thereafter they sent away two Fathers of their company with a new supply of all things necessarie to the Plantation at Port *Royall*, but shortly after their arrivall (their predominant disposition hardly yeelding to any Superiour, specially if it be a Secular power) they beganne to contradict *Poutrincourt*, in the execution of these Decrees which had beene giuen forth by him as Ciuil Magistrate of that place. Whereupon the Gentleman extremely discontented, and wearie of contesting with them, hauing said that it was his part to rule them vpon earth, and theirs onely to guide him the way to Heauen, he returned back to *France*, leauing his Sonne *Biencourt* in his place, who being a youth at that time of more courage then circumspectnesse, disdayning to be controlled by them whom he had inuited thither, and scorning their insupportable presumption, and imperious kinde of carriage, vsing Spirituall Armes for Temporall ends, whose spleene had excommunicated and branded him with a Spirituall censure, hee threatned them by his Temporall power with a more palpable punishment, so that after much controuersie, resolving to separate themselves, the two Iesuites taking a part of the company with them, went from thence  
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to a place in *New England*, called by them *Mount Desert*, where they feated themselves, and hauing a supply from the Queene Mother, did plant fundry fruit trees of the most delicate kinds in *France*, such as Apricockes, and Peaches neuer intending to remoue from thence.

At this time Sir *Samuell Argall*, who hath beene Gouernour of *Virginia*, coasting alongst *New England*, to traffique, discouer, or to acquire things necessary for the Southerne Colonie in these parts, where the Lands are reputed to be more fertile, and the Seas more frequented, did conceiue by a description made vnto him by the Sauages, that there were some come from this part of the World to inhabit there, and being iealous of any thing that might derogate from the honour, or prooue preiudiciall to the benefit of his Nation, whereof their interest in this was easie to be apprehended, hee went whereas hee was informed that they were, and his vnexpected arriual, as it would seeme, not onely amazing the mindes of the *French*, but likewise preuenting their preparation, and resolution, he approached so neere to a ship that lay before their Fort, that hee beate them all that were within, with Musket shot, from making any vse of their Ordnance, and killed one of the two Iesuites, who was giuing fire to a Peece; hauing taken the ship he landed and went before the Fort, summoning them that were within to yeeld themselves, who at the first made some difficultie, asking a time to aduise, but that being refused, they priuately abandoned the Fort, stealing out by some back way into the Woods, where they stayed one night, and the next day comming backe rendred themselves, giuing vp the Patent they had from the *French King* to bee cancelled, hee vsed them courteously, as their owne Writers doe make mention, suffering such as had a minde to goe for *France*, to seeke out fishers ships wherein they might bee transported, the rest that were willing to goe for *Virginia*, went thither alongst with him, no man hauing lost his life, but onely that one Iesuite who was killed whilest they made resistance during the time of the

conflict, thereafter Father *Biard* the other of the Iesuities comming backe from *Virginia*, with Sir *Samuell Argall*, out of the indigestable malice that he had conceiued against *Biencourt*, did informe him where he had planted himselfe offering (as hee did) to conduct him thither. As soone as they were entred within the Port, neere the vppermost of the Ilands, Sir *Samuell* directing the Ship to ride at a reasonable distance to attend occasions before the Fort, did land himselfe with fortie of the best of his men vpon a Medow, where immediatly they heard a Peece of Ordnance from the Fort, and he conceiuing since it was shot whilst it could do no harme that it was done either but to giue terrour to them, or to warne some that might happen to bee abroad, Did make the greater haste towardes the Fort, where hee presently entred, finding it abandoned without any men at all, left for the defence thereof, hee went vp the Riuer side five or fixe miles, where hee saw their Barnes and the ground where a great quantitie of Wheate had growne, which he carried with him to serue for Seed in *Virginia*, he saw likewise their Corn Mill very conueniently placed, which together with the Barnes hee left standing vntouched. As for the Fort it selfe he destroyed it downe to the ground, razing the *French* Armes, and leauing no monument remayning, that might witnesse their being there.

After this *Biencourt* who had beene some where abroad traouelling through the Countrey, comming home desired to conferre with Sir *Samuell Argall*, who did meete with him apart from the Company vpon a Medow, and after they had expostulated a space for what had past controuerting concerning the *French* and *English* Title to these bounds, at last *Biencourt* offered (if hee might haue a protection) to depend vpon our King, and to draw the whole Furies of that Countrey to one Port, where he would diuide them with him, As likewise he would shew him good Metalls, whereof hee gaue him pieces, but the other refused to ioyne in any societie with him, protesting that his Commission was onely to displant him, and that if hee  
found

found him there, after that time hee would vse him as an enemy, *Biencourt* labouring earnestly to haue had the Iesuit (as he confessed) with a purpose to hang him. Whilst they were discoursing together, one of the Sauages came suddenly forth from the Woods, and licentiated to come neere, did after this manner earnestly mediate a peace, wondring why they that seemed to bee of one Countrey should vse others with such hostilitie, and that with such a forme of habit and gesture as made them both to laugh.

After this *Biencourt* remoouing from thence to some other part, *Monsieur Champlain* who had liued long here, did carrie a company with him from *France*, of some fortie persons or thereabouts vp the Riuer of *Canada*, whom hee planted on the North side thereof, with a purpose to serue for a Factorie, drawing all the Trade of that farre running Riuer (which a Plantation would haue disperfed in many parts) within the hands of a few whom he doth command otherwise if his desires had beene bended that way, hee might haue planted many people there ere now, the place is called *Kebeck*, where the *French* doe prosper well, hauing Corne by their owne labour, which may furnish themselues for food, and likewise for a stocke to traffique with the Sauages, with sundry Fruits, Roots, Vine, Grapes and Turkie Wheate. *Champlain* hath discovered the Riuer of *Canada*, from the Gulf vpwards aboue twelue hundred miles, finding in it sometimes such falles, as to scape the same, he must carrie his Boate a little way by Land, and then hee did many times come to great Lakes at the end whereof hee did alwayes find a Riuer againe, and the last Lake where hee came was a very huge one, iudged to bee three hundred miles in length, by the report of some Sauages, who did affirme vnto him, that at the further end thereof they did find Salt-water, and that they had seene great Vessels which made *Champlain* belecue that a passage might be there to the Bay of *California*, or to some part of the South Sea, which would prooue an inestimable benefit for the Inhabitants of those parts, opening a neere way to  
*China*,

*China*, which hath bene so many sundry wayes with so great charges so long sought for, howsoever in regard of the season, and for want of necessary provisions, *Champlein* did returne backe at that time with a purpose to goe againe another yeere, which if he hath done is not yet knowne, but this is most certaine, that the Riuer of *Canada* hath a long course and through many goodly Countreyes, some of these great Lakes by sending forth, or by receiuing great Riuers, do afford meanes of commerce as farre as to some parts of *Terra Florida*, as may bee gathered by *Champleins* Discouerie. And now hauing giuen a breuiarie of all that is done by the *French* in *America*, I will next report of that which hath bene done by some others.

I will not here make mention of the many and braue Voyages that at the Sea haue happily bene performed by the *English*, which fame by eternall records hath recommended to be applauded by the best judgements of euery age, but I will only shortly touch that which they haue attempted by way of Plantation, beginning with the *New-found Land* which was first discovered, and doth lie neereft to this Countrey. Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* hauing a commission from Queene *Elizabeth* did take possession of it in her name at Saint *Iohns* Harbour, and thereafter purposed to haue seene *Canada*, but encountring with some vnexpected crosses as hee was returning from thence, seeking to condemne an opinion (malice or enuie ordinarily taxing all aspiring spirits whose vertue by way of reflection doth vpbraide the basenesse of others) that had bene conceived of him as wanting courage, he precipitated himselfe vpon an other extremitie, not to seeme fearefull, prouing desperate; for in the time of a storme, out of a needlesse brauerie, to shew a contempt of danger, being in a little small Pinnace, and refusing to come to his best Shippe that was of a large burden, hee was suddenly swallowed vp by the waues neere to the Ile of *Sablon*, and his death did overthrow great hopes of a Plantation that by the generousnesse of his minde might iustly haue bene expected from him;

him; but long before his time and euer since the *English* had vsed to fish vpon the Banke, and within the Bayes of *Newfound Land*, and the sweetnesse of the benefit arising from thence, did perswade a companie composed of *Londoners* and West-country men to joyne together for sending some to inhabite there, where before howsoever the Summer was large as hote as here, the Winter was thought vn sufferable.

The first houses for a habitation were built in *Cupids* Coue within the Bay of *Conception*, where people did dwell for sundry yeeres together, and some well satisfied both for pleasure, and profit, are dwelling there still, finding small difference betweene the seasons of the yeere in that Climate, and here. There is another Plantation begunne at Harbour à *Grace* within the same Bay by the Citie of *Bristoll*, called *Bristols Hope*, whereas by the sowing and reaping of some Cornes of sundry sorts doth appeare what further may possibly be expected; And within these three yeeres Master Secretary *Cahert* hath planted a companie at *Ferriland*, who both for building and making triall of the ground haue done more than euer was performed before by any in so short a time, hauing already there a brood of Horses, Kowes, and other bestial, and by the industry of his people he is beginning to draw back yearly some benefit from thence already: which course howsoever at first it proue good, or bad for his particular, is by example beneficiall for the publike.

Last, I heare that my Lord Vicount *Falkland* now Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, hath this last yeere sent a companie to inhabite at *Renouze* a place lying South-west from *Ferriland*, where the soyle is esteemed to be the best whereupon any hath settled there as yet, and hee hath the shortest way, and best opportunitie of any within his Majesties Dominions for transporting of people and cattell to that part from *Ireland*, which if his course bee rightly directed, as all haue reason to wish, may promise him a good successe.

The first Patentees for *Newfound-land* haue giuen mee

a grant of that part thereof which doth lie North-west from the Bay of *Placentia* to the great Gulfe of *Canada* ouer-against *New Scotland*, where I had made a Plantation ere now, if I had not beene diuerted by my designes for *New Scotland*, but I purpose to doe it as soone as conueniently I may. The most part of the bounds whereupon any hath planted as yet in *Newfound Land* is found to be rockie and not fit to be manured: it may be these that made choice thereof (neglecting the Land) had onely a regard to dwell commodiously for making vse of the Sea, the present profits whereof doth recompence the losse of that which might be expected by the other, but there can be no hope of any constant dwelling where the people that inhabite doe not take a course to maintaine themselves by their owne Cornes, and pasture, as all there might doe, if they would respect their posteritie more then the present time.

Before I come to the Continent I must remember the Iles of the *Bermudas*, whose Discouerie and Plantation was procured by so strange a meanes, for a Ship happening to perish vpon their Coast, her passengers seeking the next Land for a refuge, they were compelled to doe that out of necessitie whereunto in good reason, both for honour and profit, they might more warrantably haue beene inuited; Thus doth benefit flowe from losse, safety from ruine, and the Plantation of a Land from the desolation of a Shippe: they found at the first store of Hogs, which in all appearance had their beginning from some such an accident as theirs was, and the Fowles were there in abundance so easie to be taken that they could scarcely be frighted away, these first people by repairing of their Ship which was cast away vpon the Land, or by building some other Vessel out of her ruines, comming backe to *England*, and reporting what was past, some joyned together in a companie after they had taken a Patent thereof from the King, and did send people of purpose to inhabite there, who trusting too much to the goodnesse of the soyle, and neglecting their owne industrie, or not gouerning that well which was carried

ried with them, were reduced to a great distresse for want of victuals, so that, if they had not beene confined within an Island (more sensible of a present suffering then capable of future hopes) they would willingly haue retired from thence, but a great quantitie of Ambergreece hauing been found by one by chance, and sent backe in a Ship that was going for *London*, their Merchants finding it to bee of a great value, were so encouraged by such a substantiall argument, that they presently dispatched away a new supply of persons and all provisions necessary, who arriuing there, and hauing considered what a gulfes of famine was likely to haue swallowed their fellowes, they improuing their judgement by the others experience, by betaking themselves to labour in time did preuent the like inconuenience; there is no land where man can liue without labour, nor none so barren whence industrie cannot draw some benefit. All *Adams* posteritie were appointed to worke for their food, and none must dreame of an absolute ease, which can no where subsist positiuely, but onely comparatively, according to the occasions more or lesse.

This Plantation of the *Bermudas*, a place not knowne when the King came to *England*, hath prospered so in a short time, that at this present, besides their ordinary (and too extraordinarily valued) commoditie of Tobacco, they haue growing there Oranges, Figs, and all kind of fruits that they please to plant, and doe now intend to haue a Sugar worke. These Iles being about twentie miles in bredth can onely be entred but by one passage, which is fortified and easily commanded by Ordnance, so that, hauing no Sauages within, and fearing no forces without, it is esteemed to be impregnable; and the number of the Inhabitants there, being neere three thousand persons, are sufficient for the ground that they possesse. This part may proue exceedingly steadable to this State, if euer it happen to haue (as it hath heretofore had) any designes for seruice in these Seas.

The first Plantation that euer the *English* intended a-  
E 2 broad



broad was in *Virginia*, which was first discovered and named so by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who in the time of Queene *Elizabeth* did place some persons to inhabit there, who not being supplied in time, or out of ignorance, or laziness, not using the ordinary means (the usual fault of all beginners) were brought by famine to a great extremity. And Sir *Francis Drakes* coming by chance that way did transport them backe with him to *England*, whilst at the same time there was another company furnished forth by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who missing them whom they expected to have found there, did remaine still themselves; but what did become of them, if they did remove to some other part, perith, disperse, or incorporate with the *Sauages* (no monument of them remaining) is altogether unknowne. This noble worke having so hard a beginning after a long discontinuance was renewed againe in the Kings time by a company composed of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants, who (joyning private purples with publique supplies) did send thither a sufficient Colonie, well furnished with all things necessary, who after their first coming had a continuall warre with the Natives, till it was reconciled by a Marriage of their Kings sister with one of the Colonie, who having come to *England*, as shee was returning backe, died, and was buried at *Grauesend*. This even amongst these *Sauages* (libertie being valued above life) as they were induced to contest in time, before that power which they suspected, could come to such a height, that it might have a possibilitie of depressing them, so was their malice with their feares, quickly calmed by the meanes of a marriage; Lawfull allyances thus by admitting equalitie remove contempt, and give a promiscuous off-spring extinguishing the distinction of persons, which if that People become Christians, were in some sort tolerable, for it is the onely course that uniting minds, free from jealousies, can first make strangers confide in a new friendship, which by communicating their blood with mutuall assurance is left hereditary to their posteritie.

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This longed for peace, though it bred a great contentment for the time, was attended by wrapping them that apprehended no further danger (too common an inconvenience) vp in the lazie remissenesse of improuident securitie. For a number leauing the seate of the mayne Colonie, did disperse themselves to liue apart, as if they had bin into a well inhabited Countrey, which (as perchance) it had emboldened the Sauages to imbrace the first occasion of a quarrell, so did it giue them an easie way for executing the mischiefe that they intended, by killing two or three hundred persons before they could aduertize one another, farre lesse, ioyne to oppose them in a company together, which course might not onely then haue made them able to resist, but preuenting the others resolution had kept them from being pursued : yet I heare of late, that they haue reuenged this iniury (though (as some report) not after a commendable manner) by killing their King, with a great number of the chiefe of them whom they suspected most.

This plantation of *Virginia*, if it had not bene crossed by the Incurfion of the Sauages abroad, and by the diuision of their Owners at home, had attayned to a great perfection ere now, hauing had Inhabitants from hence to the number of neere three thousand persons, and if some of them who are there, being Lords of reasonable proportions of ground, and hauing people of their owne, owing nothing but due obedience to a Superiour Power, and the leading of a life conforme to the Lawes, had no care but (making their Lands to maintayne themselves) how to build, plant, and plenish in such sort as might best establish a fortune for their Posteritie, they might quickly make vp a new Nation, but it is a great discouragement vnto them who dwell there, that they must labour like the Seruants of a Family purchasing their food and rayment from *England*, in exchange of Tobacco, as they are directed by their Masters, many whereof are strangers to the estate of that bounds, and intending to settle none of their Race there,

haue no care but how the best benefit may presently bee drawne backe from thence, the number of voyces at their assemblies preuayling more then the soundnesse of iudgement, otherwise that Countrey before this time for Wine, Oyle, Wheate, and other things necessary for the life of man might haue equalled for the like quantitie any bounds within *Europe*, to which the foile of it selfe lacking nothing but the like industry is no way inferiour. And it is to be exceedingly wished by all his Maiesties subjects that the Plantation of *Virginia* may prosper well, which lying neere to the part from whence danger might come, may proue a Bulwarke for the safetie of all the rest.

That which is now called *New England* was first comprehended within the Patent of *Virginia*, being the North-east part thereof, it was vnderaken in a Patent by a company of Gentlemen in the West of *England*, one of whom was Sir *Iohn Popham* then Lord Chiefe Iustice, who sent the first company that went of purpose to inhabite there neer to *Segadahock*, but those that went thither, being pressed to that enterprize, as endangered by the Law, or by their owne necessities (no enforced thing prouing pleasant, discontented persons suffering, while as they act can seldom haue good successe, and neuer satisfaction) they after a Winter stay dreaming to themselves of new hopes at home returned backe with the first occasion, and to iustifie the fuddennesse of their returne, they did coyne many excuses, burdening the bounds where they had bene with all the aspersions that possibly they could deuise, seeking by that meanes to discourage all others, whose prouident forwardnes importuning a good successe, might make their base sluggishnesse for abandoning the beginning of a good worke, to be the more condemned.

About a foure yeeres since, a shippe going for *Virginia*, comming by chance to harbour in the South-west part of *New England*, neere Cape Cod, the company whom shee carried for Plantation, being weary of the Sea, and enamored with the beautie of the bounds that first offered it selfe vnto them gorgeously garnished with all wherewith  
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pregnant nature rauifhing the fight with variety) can grace a fertile field, did refolue to ftay, and feated themfelues in that place which is now called *New Plimmouth*, where they haue builded good houfes, and by their owne induftry haue prouided themfelues in fuch fort as they are likely to fubfift, keeping a good correspondencie with the Captaines of the Sauages, who haue done nothing hitherto that might offend them (and after this) though they would dare attempt nothing to their preiudice, who are now about two hundred perfons, and doe increafe their number yeerely. They find both the Land and the Seas there abounding in all things needfull for the vfe of man, and doe gouerne themfelues after a very ciuill and prouident manner.

Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* hath beene a chiefe man for the furtherance of all things that might tend to the aduancement of *New England*, hauing beene at great charges thefe many yeeres paff for the Difcouerie thereof, in doing which (a good intention bent for other ends, cafually bringing forth this effect) the fifhing there (not fought for) was found, which doth prooue now fo profitable, as fortie or fiftie Sayle are imploied there from *England* yeerely, and all that haue gone thither, haue made aduantagious Voyages.

This laft yeere, he fent his Sonne Captaine *Robert Gorge* with a Colonie to be planted in *Meffafuats* bonds, and as I heare out of a generous defire by his example to encourage others for the aduancement of fo braue an Enterprize he is refolued fhortly to goe himfelfe in perfon, and to carrie with him a great number well fitted for fuch a purpofe, and many Noblemen in *England*, (whose names and proportions as they were marfhalled by lot, may appeare vpon the Map) hauing intereffed themfelues in that bounds, are to fend feuerall Colonies, who may quickly make this to exceed all the other Plantations.

Hauing fundry times exactly weighed that which I haue alreadie deliuered, and beeing fo exceedingly enflamed to doe fome good in that kinde, that I would rather bewray the

the weaknesse of my power, then conceale the greatnesse of my desire, being much encouraged hereunto by Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, and some vthers of the vndertakers for *New England*, I shew them that my Countrimen would neuer aduenture in such an Enterprize, vnlesse it were as there was a *New France*, a *New Spaine*, and a *New England*, that they might likewise haue a *New Scotland*, and that for that effect they might haue bounds with a correspondencie in proportion (as others had) with the Countrey whereof it should beare the name, which they might hold of their owne Crowne, and where they might bee gouerned by their owne Lawes; they wisely considering that either *Virginia*, or *New England*, hath more bounds then all his Maiesties subiects are able to plant, and that this purpose of mine by breeding a vertuous emulation amongst vs, would tend much to the aduancement of so braue a worke, did yeeld to my desire, designing the bounds for mee in that part, which hath beene questioned by the *French*, and leauing the limits thereof to bee appointed by his Maiesties pleasure, which are expressed in the Patēt granted vnto me, vnder his great Seale of his Kingdome of *Scotland*, marching vpon the West towards the Riuer of Saint *Croix* now *Tweed* (where the *Frenchmen* did designe their first Habitation) with *New England*, and on all other parts it is compassed by the great Ocean, and the great Riuer of *Canada*, so that though fundry other preceding Patentēs are imaginarily limited by the degrees of the Heauen, I thinke that mine be the first National Patent that euer was cleerly bounded within *America* by particular limits vpon the Earth.

As soon as my Patent was passed, resolving to take possession of the Lands, that were granted vnto me, I prouided my selfe of a ship at *London*, in the moneth of March, in *Anno* 1622, but that the businesse might beginne from that Kingdome, which it doth concerne, whereby some of my Countrimen might be perswaded to goe, and others by conceiuing a good opinion thereof, to depend by expectation

tion vpon the reports of such of their acquaintance, as were to aduenture in that Voyage, I directed her to go about by S. *Georges* Channell, to *Kircubright*, where she arriued in the end of May; Some Gentlemen of that country, vpon whose friendship I reposed most, happening at that time to bee out of the Kingdome, I encountred with fundry vnexpected difficulties: the prizes of victuals beeing within the space of three monethes, since I had parted before from *Scotland*, suddenly tripled, and yet so scarce as I could hardly in haste bee well furnished, yet since I was so far aduanced, lest I should loose that which was done, if I did not the rest, I vsed the best diligence I could to provide the shippe with all things necessary. Then the very people specially Artizens, of whom I stood in need, were at first loth to imbarke for so remote a part, as they imagined this to bee, some scarce beleeuing that there could be any such bounds at all, and no wonder, since neuer any in that part had euer trauelled thither, and all nouelties beeing distrusted, or disualued, few of good sort would goe, and ordinarie persons were not capeable of such a purpose.

At last, in the end of Iune, they parted from thence to the Ile of *Man*, and after some stay there, in the beginning of August, leauing the sight of his Maiesties Dominions, did betake themselues to the Sea. Though by reason of the latenessse of their setting forth, they had the windes very contrary about the middest of September, they discovered Saint *Peters* Ilands, and were neere to Cape *Bretton*, but yet were beaten backe againe by a great storme to *New-found-land*. And as they passed by the Bay of *Placentia*, neglecting the occasion to place themselues in some part of my bounds, there as they might haue done, they went into Saint *Iohns* Harbour, where they concluded to stay that Winter, and sent the ship home for a new supply of such things as were needfull.

Though it might haue discouraged mee much, that they had retired to *New-found-land*, foreseeing that what they had with them might be wasted, and that it would bee as

chargeable and difficult to furnish them forth from thence, as if they were to goe of new from *Scotland*, yet rather then they should bee in danger for want of prouision, making me any way guiltie of their losse, that had aduentured their liues, trusting to my care, I fraughted a shippe of purpose furnished with such things as were required in a Note, which they sent home with their Messenger. This shippe was dispatched by mee from *London* in the end of March 1623, but shee happened to stay so long at *Plimmouth*, first, vpon some necessary occasions, and last by contrary winds, it being the eight and twentieth of April, before shee parted from thence, hauing no good windes at all, that they arriued not at *Saint Iohns* Harbour, till the fift of Iune. At their comming they found the company not fit for a Plantation which had first by an vnexpected cause been deuided in two during the Winter, and in May some doubting of a supply, had engaged themselues to serue Fishermen, by which meanes they gained their maintenance, and some meanes beside, so that they could hardly be gathered together againe, and their Minister and Smith (both for Spirituall and Temporall respects, the two most necessary members) were both dead, so that seeing no hope to plant themselues in any good fashon that yeere, ten of the principall persons concluded to go alongst with the ship to *New Scotland*, to discover the Countrey, and to make choice of a fit place for a Habitation against the next yeere, considering very well, that they could not doe so much good by staying there with so few a number, as they might doe at their returne, by reporting the truth to their friends, of that which they had seene, whereby a new Colonie might be encouraged to fet forth well furnished, and instructed according to that which might bee learned by their experience.

The three and twentieth of Iune, they loosed from *Saint Iohns* Harbour, and sayled towards *New Scotland*, where for the space of fourteene dayes, they were by fogges and contrary winds kept backe from spying Land till the eight of Iuly, that they saw the West part of Cape *Bretton*, and  
till

till the thirteenth day, they sayled alongft the Coaft, till they ranne the length of Port *de Mutton*, where they difcovered three very pleafant Harbours, and went afhore in one of them, which after the fhippes name, they called *Lukes Bay*, where they found a great way vp a very pleafant Riuer, being three fathom deep at a low water at the entry thereof, & on euery fide of the fame they did fee very delicate Medowes, hauing Rofes white and red, growing thereon with a kind of wilde Lilly, which had a daintie fmell, the next day they refolued (coafting alongft the land) to difcouer the next Harbour, which was but two leagues diftant from the other, where they found a more pleafant Riuer then the firft, being foure fathome deepe at a low water with Medowes on both fides thereof, hauing Rofes and Lillies growing thereon as the other had, they found within this Riuer, a very fit place for a Plantation, both in regard that it was naturally apt to be fortified, and that all the ground betweene the two Riuers, was without wood, and very good fat Earth, hauing feuerall forts of berries growing thereon, as Goofe-berries, Straw-berries, Hind-berries, Rasberries, and a kind of red Wine berie, as alfo fome forts of graine, as Peafe, fome Eares of Wheate, Barly and Rie growing there wilde; the Peafe grow in abundance alongft the Coaft, very bigge and good to eate, but did taste of the fitch: this Riuer is called Port *Iolly*, from whence they coafted alongft to Port *Negro*, beeing twelue leagues diftant, where all the way as they sayled alongft, they fpied a very pleafant Countrey, hauing growing euery where fuch things as were obferued in the two Harbours where they had beene before. They found likewise in euery Riuer abundance of Lobfters, Cockles, and other fhel-fifhes, and alfo not onely in the Riuers, but all the Coaft alongft, numbers of feuerall forts of Wild-foule, as Wild-goose, blacke Ducke, Woodcocke, Crane, Heron, Pidgeon, and many other forts of Fowle which they knew not. They did kill as they sayled alongft the Coaft great store of Cod, with feuerall other forts of great fifhes.



The Countrie is full of Woods not very thicke, and the most part Oake, the rest are Firre. Spruce, Birch, with some Sicamores, and Ashes, and many other sorts of Wood which they had not seene before. Having discovered this part of the Countrie, in regard of the Voyage their ship was to make to the Straits with fishes, they resolved to coast alongst from *Lukes Bay* to *Port de Mutton*, being foure leagues to the East thereof, where they encountered with a *Frenchman*, that in a very short time had made a great Voyage, for though he had furnished one ship away with a great number of fishes, there were neere so many readie as to load himsele & others. After they had taken a view of this Port, which to their iudgement they found no waies inferiour to the rest they had seene before, they resolved to retire backe to *New-found-land*, where their ship was to receiue her loading of fishes. The 20 of Iuly they loosed from thence, and the feuen and twentieth thereof they arriued at *Saint Iohns Harbour*, and from thence sailed alongst to the Bay of *Conception*, where they left the ship, and dispatched themselves home in severall ships that belonged to the West part of *England*.

This is no wonder, that the *French* beeing so slightly planted, did take no deeper roote in *America*, for they as onely desirous to know the nature and qualitie of the soile, and of things that were likely to grow there, did neuer seeke to haue them in such quantitie as was requisite for their maintenance, affecting more by making a needlesse ostentation, that the World should know they had bene there, then that they did continue still to inhabit there, like them, that were more in loue with glorie then with vertue: then being alwaies subiect to diuisions amongst themselves, it was impossible that they could subsist, which proceeded sometime from emulation or enuie, and at other times from the lazinesse of the disposition of some, who (lothing labor) could bee commanded by none, who would impose more vpon them then was agreeable with the indifferencie of their affections and superficiall endeouours.

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The *English* were free from these mutinies, and wanted not industry enough, but either out of a custome they haue to trauell more for the benefit that doth flow from grasse, then by manuring of the ground for Corne, or otherwise if they were forced so to doe by their Owners at *London*, who enforcing a speedie returne by their labour, would needs be trusted with furnishing of them victuals, they applying themselves to Tobacco, and such things as might import a present commoditie, neglecting the time that might haue bene employed for building, planting and husbandrie, did liue but like hired Seruants, labouring for their Masters, and not like Fathers providing for their Family and Posteritie, which can neuer be auoided till the ground be inhabited by them, that being Owners thereof, will trust it with their maintenance, and doe content themselves with the delight of that which may giue glorie to them, and profit to their heires.

The Plantations in *America* doe approach neereſt to the puritie of these that (by an industrious diligence) in the infancie of the first age did extend the multiplying generations of Mankind, to people the then Desert Earth, for here they may possesse themselves without dispossessing of others, the Land either wanting Inhabitants, or hauing none that doe appropriate to themselves any peculiar ground, but (in a straggling company) runne like beasts after beasts, seeking no foile, but onely after their prey. And where of old the *Danes*, *Gaules*, *Gothes*, *Hunnes*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and thereafter *Sarazens*, *Turkes* and *Tartarians*, did (with an inundation of people) encroach vpon these places of *Europe*, which were most ciuill, and where the Gospel was best planted, out of an ambitious enuie to draw vnto themselves the glory that any Nation had formerly gained, or out of an exorbitant auarice to swallow vp their substance, and to vsurpe (if they had power challenging right) any Lands that were better then their own, as the most part did in *Greece*, *Hungary*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*. We here goe to cause preach the Gospel where it was neuer heard,

and not to subdue but to ciuillize the Sauages, for their ruine could giue to vs neither glory nor benefit, since in place of fame it would breed infamie, and would defraud vs of many able bodies, that hereafter (besides the Christian dutie in sauing their soules) by themselves or by their Posteritie may serue to many good vses, when by our meanes they shall learne lawfull Trades, and industries, the Authors whereof (though preuenting the like Superstition) may acquire no lesse reuerence from them, nor in like case of old *Saturne*, *Bacchus*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*, by teaching to plant Corne, Wine, and Oyle, did get from the credulous ignorance of them with whom they communicated their knowledge.

When I doe consider with my selfe what things are necessarie for a Plantation, I cannot but be confident that my owne Countrey men are as fit for such a purpose as any men in the world, hauing daring mindes that vpon any probable appearances doe despise danger, and bodies able to indure as much as the height of their minds can vndertake, naturally louing to make vse of their owne ground, and not trusting to traffique. Then *Scotland* by reason of her populoufnesse being constrained to disburden her selfe (like the painfull Bees) did euery yeere send forth swarmes whereof great numbers did haunt *Pole* with the most extreme kinde of drudgerie (if not dying vnder the burden) seraping a few crummes together, till now of late that they were compelled, abandoning their ordinary calling, to betake themselves to the warres against the *Russians*, *Turks*, or *Swedens*, as the *Polonians* were pleased to employ thē, others of the better sort being bred in *France*, in regard of the ancient league, did finde the meanes to force out some finall fortunes there, till of late that the *French* though not altogether violating, yet not valuing (as heretofore) that friendship which was so religiously obserued by their predecessors, and with so much danger and losse deserued by ours, haue altered the estate of the Guards, and doe derogate frō our former liberties, which this King now reigning, we  
hope,

hope, will restore to the first integritie. The necessities of *Ireland* are neere supplied, and that great current which did transport so many of our people is worne drie. The *Low Countries* haue spent many of our men, but haue enriched few, and (though raising their flight with such borrowed feathers, till they were checked by a present danger) did too much vilipend these fauourable Springs by which their weaknesse was chiefly refreshed: But howsoeuer some particular men might prosper vnder a forraine Prince, all that aduventure so, doe either perish by the way, or if they attaine vnto any fortune, doe lose the same by some colour that strict lawes vrged against a stranger can easily afford, or else naturalizing themselves where they are, they must disclaime their King and Countrey, to which by time (the object of their affections altered) being bound to haue a care of that part where there posteritie must liue, they turne euery way strangers, which necessitie imposed vpon them to take this course, and inconueniences following thereupon may be preuented by this new Plantation. And where the *Scottish Merchants* before had no trade but by transporting Commodities that might haue bene employed at home, and oftentimes monie, to bring backe Wine from *France*, and Pitch, Tarre, and Timber from the Easter Seas. Now only by exporting of men, Corne, and Cattle, they may within a little time be able to furnish back in exchange these things before named. As likewise a great benefit of fishes, Furres, Timber, and Metals, drawing forth our people to forreine Traffique, wherewith they neuer haue bin accustomed before, and that to the great increase of the Customes, helping hereby to enrich that ancient Kingdome, which of all the rest hath onely lost by his Maiesties greatnesse, being hereby not onely defrauded of his owne presence, and of the comfort that his countenance did continually afford, but likewise of many Commodities arising to any Countrey where a Court is Resident, as the vniuersall pouertie thereof (hauing few rich vnlesse it bee some  
Iudges

Iudges and their Clerkes) by a common complaint doth too sensibly testifie.

I haue neuer remembred any thing with more admiration then *America*, considering how it hath pleased the Lord to locke it vp so long amidst the depths, concealing it from the curiositie of the Ancients, that it might be discovered in a fit time for their posteritie, they were so farre of old from apprehending it by any reach of reason, that the most learned men (as they thought) by infallible grounds, in regard of the degrees of the Heauen, did hold that these Zones could not be inhabited, which now are knowne to include the most pleasant parts in the World. This neuer came to the knowledge of any Hebrew, Greeke, or Roman, who had the most able mindes to haue found out such a mystery: and howsoever some would glose vpon that Fable of *Platoes Atlantick Iland*, I haue neuer obserued any thing amongst the Ancient Writers tending to such a purpose, if it be not these lines of *Seneca* the Tragedian, whereby hee might (if not with a prophetick, yet with a poetick rapture) deliuer that which he had a mind to make the posteritie expect, and was in possibilitie to happen.

*Venient annis  
Secula feris, quibus Oceanus  
Vincula rerum laxet, & ingens  
Pateat tellus, Tiphisque nouos  
Detegat orbes; nec sit terris  
Vltima Thule.*

And it is a thing not yet comprehended by the course of naturall reason, how these parts of the World came first to be peopled: We must grant (according to the grounds of Diuinitie) their people to be descended from *Noah*, and it is not long since that (the Load stone being found out) the best Saylers (scorning as in former times to be only coasters) haue brought the Art of Nauigation to that perfection, that they durst resolutely aduenture to search the most remote  
parts

parts in the Ocean, and if any had gone thither of purpose to inhabite, they would haue carried with them the most vsfull kindes of tame Cattle, such as Horses, Cowes, and Sheepe, whereof neuer any was found in these parts, till they were transported thither of late yeeres; but onely such wild beasts as of themselues might haue wandred any where through vast Forrests, and Deserts: so that I doe thinke there must bee some narrow passage vpon the East, towards *Terra Australis Incognita*, not yet discovered, from whence people by time might haue come (crossing the Straits of *Magelane*) to inhabite *Brafile*, *Chile*, and *Peru*, or rather I should thinke that there were some Continent, or Narrow Sea towards the North, about the Straits of *Anien*, from whence the first Inhabitants in *America* might haue come; because the wild beasts that are there are creatures most peculiar to the North, such as Elkes, Bears, and Beauers, which are knowne to bee ordinary with the *Russians*, and *Tartarians*; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, when I remember of the Mountains of Ice that come floting euery Spring alongst the Coast of *New-found-Land*, which (as it is likely) may dissolue from some Sea that hath beene frozen during the Winter time, ouer which people, and wild beasts might haue commoditie to passe; but this is a matter that can hardly bee determined by demonstration or reason, therefore (all men forming that which they know not, according to the square of their owne conceits:) Wee must leaue this to the vnlimited libertie of the imagination of man.

But the thing most wonderfull of all is this, though now it bee cleerely discovered, that so few are willing to make vse thereof; This doth chiefly proceed from want of knowledge, few being willing to aduenture vpon that wherewith they are not acquainted by their owne experience, and yet those who haue not made triall themselues, if they will trust others, may bee abundantly satisfied by the reports of a number, who to Plant and Traffique doe yeerely  
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haunt these parts. If the true estate of that which might bee done at this time by the ioyning of some reasonable company together were rightly vnderstood, then so many would not liue at home as they do, losing their time, where they can make no benefit, and burdenable to them to whom they are not vsfull, rather admitted, then welcomed, the one thinking that their seruice should deserue a reward, and the other that their maintenance is an vnneccessary charge, neither gaining, and both discontented: then would not so many aduenture their liues for the defence of strangers, whereby they scarce can acquire that which doth defray their owne charges, and howsoeuer the hope of Honour may flatter a generous spirit, there is no great appearance by this meanes to provide for a Family, or for a Posteritie. And if we rightly consider the benefit that may arise by this enterprise abroad, it is not onely able to afford a sufficient meanes for their maintenance, who cannot conueniently liue at home, by disburdening the Countrey of them, but it is able to enable them to deserue of their Countrey, by bringing vnto it both Honour and Profit.

Where was euer Ambition baited with greater hopes then here, or where euer had Vertue so large a field to reape the fruites of Glory, since any man, who doth goe thither of good qualitie, able at first to transport a hundred persons with him furnished with things necessary, shall haue as much Bounds as may serue for a great Man, wherevpon hee may build a Towne of his owne, giuing it what forme or name hee will, and being the first Founder of a new estate, which a pleasing industry may quickly bring to a perfection, may leaue a faire inheritance to his posteritie, who shall claime vnto him as the Author of their Nobilitie there, rather then to any of his Ancestours that had preceded him, though neuer so nobly borne elsewhere, and if the vastnesse of their hopes cannot bee bounded within their first limits, as soone as they haue strenghtned  
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themselves for such a designe, either by Sea or by Land, (in regard of the large Countries next adiacent hereunto) there doth alwaies rest a faire possibilitie of a further encrease, either for them, or for their successours; and so every one of inferior fort may expect proportionably according to his adventure: The Merchants that are given to trade, where can they have a fairer ground for gaine then here; and that besides that which may be expected from so fertile a Land by industry or husbandry hereafter, in present commodities, such as Cod fishes and Herring in the Seas, Salmonds in the Rivers, Furres, Pye-staues, Pot-ashes, and all that may arise from the plenty of good Wood, Mineralls, and other things though not knowne to strangers that onely coast alongst the Lands, that may be discovered hereafter by them that are to inhabite the Bounds.

Here those that are so disposed, without making a Monasticall retreat (free from a multitude of troubles) may enjoy the pleasures of contemplation, being solitary when they will, and yet accompanied when they please, and that not with such company as (pressed by importunitie) they must discontentedly admit, but onely by them of whom they have made choice, and whom they have carried with them, with whom (as partners of their travells) by mutuall discourses they may remember their former dangers, and communicate their present ioyes: heere are all sorts of objects to satisfy the varietie of desires. I might speake of the sport that may be had by Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, where all these creatures have had so long a time for increase, without being destroyed or frightened, as likewise of the great contentment that must come by daily discoveries of new Fieldes and Rivers, with the diversitie of things not seene before that may happen to be found in them: but I would rather have all at first to thinke of the paines they must indure, in bringing of so notable a Worke to perfection, since no good thing can be had with ease; and all the sonnes of men are borne to labour.



bour. But leauing these wordly respects, the greateft incouragement of all for any true Christian is this, that heere is a large way for aduancing the Gospel of Iesus Christ, to whom Churches may bee builded in places where his Name was neuer knowne; and if the Saints of Heauen reioyce at the conuerſion of a Sinner, what exceeding ioy would it bee to them to ſee many thouſands of Sauage people (who doe now liue like brute beaſts) conuerted vnto God, and I wiſh leauing theſe dreames of Honour and Profit, which doe intoxicate the braines, and impoyſon the minde with tranſitory pleaſures) that this might bee our chiefe end to begin a new life, ſeruing God more ſincerely then before, to whom we may draw more neere, by retyring our ſelues further from hence.

As I would haue no man that hath a mind for this courſe, to abuſe his iudgement, by truſting too much to the fertilitie of the bounds where he is to goe, and too little to his owne prouidence, and induſtrie, whereby he may be made to neglect the preparing himſelfe for this Voyage after ſuch a manner as is requiſite, So I altogether diſlike them that poſſeſſed with the prepoſterous apprehenſions of feare (like the lazie man of whome *Salomon* ſpeaketh, that pretending difficulties to preuent trauell, would ſay there was a Lion in the way) will needs imagine the worſt that is in poſſibilitie to happen: for ſuch a man (too ingeniouſly ſubtill in coniecturing danger) doth both by preiudicated opinions diſable himſelfe, and diſcourage them, who not being duely informed, are confirmed by the confidence of other vndertakers, that profeſſe to haue knowledge, there is no man at home where he was borne, ſo free from the accidents of fortune who may not quickly by a publike, or by a priuate calamitie be brought in ſome meaſure to ſuffer, and much rather ſhould wee arme our ſelues with a high reſolution againſt all inconueniences that can occurre in ſuch a forraine enterpriſe (being circumſpectly  
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prouident, but not cōfounded with a deiecting fear) where the greatnesse of so well grounded hopes for vs and for our Posteritie should make vs (hoping for pleasure) to digest any present paine, with a courage greater then can bee braued by any apprehended trouble. And because the Lord in such eminent Exploits doth commonly glorifie himselfe by a few number, I wish that all such whose hearts doe misgiue them portending any disaster (like them of *Gideons* troupes that bowed downe like beasts to the water) should retire in time, ere the contagioufnesse of their infirmities come to infect them that are more soundly disposed. There is no iust cause for a reasonable man to feare any worldly thing, but onely disgrace and want of necessary mayntenance: A man can hardly fall in the first here, since an honourable intention what euer the successe prooue must acquire prayse, and the other by ordinary meanes, is easie to be auoyded, but I am so farre from painting out a supposed facilitie to snare weake minds, that I would haue none (with whom it is not fit to communicate more then they be capeable) to imbarke in this busines, but onely such as do resolute against the worst, for I possesse as *Cato* did, when he was to enter the Deserts of *Arabia*.

———*Neque enim mihi fallere quenquam  
Est animus, tectoque metu perducere vulgus.  
Hi mihi sint comites, quos ipsa pericula ducent,  
Qui me teste, pati, vel quæ tristissima, pulchrum,  
Romanumque putant; at qui sponse salutis  
Miles eget, capiturque animæ dulcedine, vadat  
Ad Dominum meliore via.*———

And last should not these memorable Exploits of late performed in the East and West *Indies* by the *Flemmings*, enflame vs with a generous ardour to equall, or rather to exceede them, whose penuritie of people (euen at home) must bee supplied by the superfluitie of ours: They haue  
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not onely in the East *Indies* by severall Habitations appropriated large Territories to themselves, but likewise to the great prejudice of their Neighbours, improving their owne profit, have engrossed the generall Commerce by consequence depending thereupon. And if they seat themselves (as it is likely they will doe) in *Brasill*, providently prosecuting the good beginning that they have gotten by sparing people of their owne, or by interesting Strangers whom they dare trust for founding of a sufficient Colonie, that being strong enough to defend and command the Inhabitants. (Securely exacting a due obedience) may enable them for greater matters; then confining with the very Springs whence the streames flow that entertayne the power of their enemies (exhausting their substance both by Sea and Land) they have a marvellous faire occasion offered to aduance themselves by depressing of the opposed partie whose prosperous and desired successe (whilest the adding to one doth derogate from another) if not emulated in time, will be envied hereafter.

I know that many of my Nation if they had beene as willing as they are able had beene more fit then I am for this purpose, but yet it hath oftentimes pleased God to doe the greatest matters by the meanest Instruments. And as no one man could accomplish such a Worke by his owne private fortunes, so if it shall please his Maiestie (as he hath ever beene disposed for the furthering of all good Works more for the benefit of his Subiects, then for his owne particular) to giue his helpe accustomed for matters of lesse moment hereunto, making it appeare to be a Worke of his own, that others of his subiects may be induced to concur in such a common cause, no man could have had my charge that with more affection and sinceritie should have vsed his endeouours for discharging of the same, but I must trust to be supplied by some publike helps, such as hath beene had in other parts, for the like cause whereunto, as I doubt not, but  
many

many will be willing out of the nobleneſſe of their diſpoſition, for the aduancing of ſo worthy a Worke, So I hope will ſome others, the rather out of their priuate reſpect to me, who ſhall continue as I haue heretofore done, both to doe and write in ſo farre, ſo meane an abilitie as mine may reach, what (I conceiue) may proue for the credit or benefit of my Nation, to whom I wiſh all happineſſe.

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FINIS.

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